CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1832. [NO. 785.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeed ing publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.
June 12, 1832. 84 3m.

For Rent,

THAT commodious Dwelling on Gillespie street, recently occupied by Duncan McRae, Esq. adjoining the U. S. Bank Lot. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
June 11, 1832. 84tf.

Notice.

PURSUANT to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust executed by Luke Bowen deceased, to secure the payment of a debt due to the President Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, the undersigned will sell at public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 28th of July next, a Lot of Land on the West side of Green Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, adjoining the lot owned by the Estate of Simeon Belden, and fronting on said street 63 feet.
Terms made known at day of sale.
J. W. WRIGHT, *Trustee.*
Fayetteville, June 12, 1832. 84ts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

Daniel H. Muse, vs. Joseph J. Person. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the Defendant appear at next Court, on the third Monday in August next, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN'S DOWD, Clk.
June 11, 1832. 84 6wp.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

John B. Kelly vs. Dugald McMillan. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the Defendant appear at next Court on the third Monday in August, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN'S DOWD, Clk.
June 11, 1832. 84 6wp.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Fayetteville Water Works Company, held on the 1st inst., GURDON DEMING, Esq., was appointed Superintendant, with full power to collect all sums now due, or hereafter to become due to the Company.
E. J. HALE, Sec'y.
June 4th, 1832.

WATER WORKS for sale.

MY undivided half of the Fayetteville WATER WORKS will be disposed of on accommodating terms. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. E. J. Hale.
WM. NICHOLS, of Alabama.
May 30, 1832.

I WILL also sell my undivided half in the above Property.
E. J. HALE.
May 30, 1832. 83tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

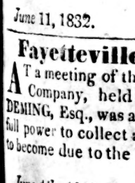
THE public are cautioned against making any purchase or contract for rent with Samuel F. Nelson, or his Agent, Duncan Mac Rae, Sen'r, of any part of the Wharves or Ware Houses situate in Lower Fayetteville, well known as the property, formerly owned by Duncan Thompson. The said S. F. Nelson having no right, title, or interest in or to the said property. The aforesaid property was purchased by me on my individual account, and for which I hold the title, made to me by the State Bank of North Carolina.
BENJ'N RUSH.
June 4th 1832. 83tf.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8. 79tf.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,



Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.
The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.
N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of Goods to Messrs. Smith & McDonald, earnestly requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can, or will be granted. Mr. A. A. T. Smith is fully authorized to collect and grant discharges
The Subscriber takes pleasure in recommending to his friends and former customers, the two Young Gentlemen to whom he has sold his Stock, as being faithful and complete workmen. Having served him many years, both as Apprentices and Journeymen, he feels confident that all business entrusted to them will be done neatly and punctually.
DUNCAN SMITH.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1832. 83tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH & McDONALD,

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.
Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.
DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
June 5, 1832. 83-6m.

For Sale or Rent,

On Reasonable Terms,

ONE Half of the *WHARVES and WAREHOUSES*, situate in Lower Fayetteville, the well known property formerly owned by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and purchased by the Incorporated Henrietta Steam Boat Company of the State Bank of N Carolina, March 1st, 1830. For the accommodation of Boat Owners, I will let the privilege of loading and discharging at either of the wharves. There are two wharves with sufficient room for the despatch of business.
In my absence apply to Duncan MacRae, Esq.
SAM'L F. NELSON,
Proprietor one half of Henrietta St. Bt.
May 28th, 1832.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Mole skins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5 4. 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Mersceilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
JNO. McARN.
April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

Dwelling House for sale.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell that desirable Residence on Hay Mount, the property of his father, known as the Newby House. The situation is high and healthy, has an excellent garden attached, with all convenient out houses, and acres of Land. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in my absence, to Mr. E. J. Hale.
SAMUEL NICHOLS.
June 5, 1832. 83tf.

Just Received,

5 Hhds. superior SUGAR, for sale by
JNO. McARN.
May 29. 82tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,
30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 29.—tf

Important Facts,

ON the subject of Temperance, selected from the Fourth Annual Report of the American Temperance Society, by the direction of the North Carolina State Society, and addressed by them to the inhabitants of the State, embodied in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, neatly printed, for sale at $1 per 100, at the Store of Caswell S. Bray, one door east of Messrs. E. & I. Blake. *June 5.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

John McKay vs. Jacob Wilks and James Wilks. } LEVY ON LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Wilks, one of the Defendants, is an inhabitant of another State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said Defendant, James Wilks, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken ex parte as to him, and the Lands levied on condemned to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.—[From the Minutes.]
A. McEACHIN, Clerk.
(83-6w.

SITTING CHAIRS.

JUST received on consignment, 12 dozen *SITTING CHAIRS*, of various qualities, which will be sold low for cash.
JAMES BAKER.
May 18*th*, 1832. §81-6t.§

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.
If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 22, 1832. 81tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT,
ONE Cask fresh Lime Juice,
Bunch Raisins,
Soft Shell Almonds,
Seidlitz Powders,
Phosphorus Lights,
Scotch Herrings,
Six Bbls. Jameison's Water Crackers,
Port Wine,
Madeira do.
DAVID SHAW.
May 15, 1832. 80-6w.

ICE CREAMS!

MAY be had at the Subscriber's Store, on and after Monday next. D. S.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.
April 17, 1832. 76tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1832.

James Gaines and others, vs. Archibald McBryde & Thomas Waddill, Sen., Executors of John Montgomery, Esquire. } PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ON motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Meredith Kindrick, Robert Woodside and Thomas Woodside, are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said Meredith Kindrick, Robert Woodside and Thomas Woodside appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the last Monday in August next, and shew cause why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise the Petition will be heard exparte as to them, and a decree made accordingly.
JAMES McBRYDE, *C. S. C.*
May 15. 80-6w.

Pennsylvania.—We learn from Harrisburg, that the Resolutions, reported by Mr. DUNLOP, favorable to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and adverse to the Treasury project of a new Tariff, which had passed the House of Representatives unanimously, also passed the Senate, and were signed by the Governor of the State on the 5th. An effort was made in the Senate to strike out of one of the Resolves the words "The American System," on the ground that they had a squinting towards a distinguished individual now in this city, but it failed by a vote of 19 against 12.

We learn, that at the Republican Convention, lately held at Harrisburg, the whole State was represented by the most talented body of men that has ever assembled there, and that most important results are expected from its proceedings. It is even said that already the vote of Pennsylvania is lost to the present Administration. Several (indeed our letters say, "a number") of the Jackson Members of the Legislature have come out openly for Mr. CLAY, and a great majority are shaken since the last Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We give this information precisely as we receive it from respectable sources. The Baltimore Convention has had its influence in Pennsylvania. At the last accounts, GEORGE KREMER, and other Baltimore Convention-men, were at Harrisburg, and, it was said, holding consultations, the object of which was to employ a Van Buren Editor, (which seems to be a scarce article in Pennsylvania,) to establish a press at Harrisburg. But it will be all in vain. If Mr. WILKINS does not receive the vote of that State for the Vice Presidency, no friend of the present Administration will.
Nat. Int.

The annual Examination of the Military Academy at West Point is at hand. Mr. Ex-Secretary Eaton, who is one of the visiters this year, has, we perceive, gone on with his family. Major General Macomb, on the same duty, preceded him by a day or two.
Nat. Intelligencer.

CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, *On the Resolutions proposing to call a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.—Jan.* 4, 1832.

MR. OUTLAW rose and said,

Mr. Chairman:—It is with reluctance I rise to address this body on any subject, and it is with diffidence that I undertake the discussion of this. It is one of a grave and serious nature, and calls upon us for grave, dispassionate, and sober investigation.—Upon its decision, not only the interests of us, who are now discussing it, and of those whom we represent, but it may involve the interests of those yet unborn. In the discussion of this subject, I shall studiously avoid, as far as its exciting nature and my own ardor of temperament will admit, every thing which may be calculated to widen still more the breach, which it is vain to conceal, and idle to deny, exists among us. For, Sir, I have seen too much evil grow out of the excitement produced by violent speeches, and too little good, to be desirous of making one myself. There was, however, a remark made by the gentleman from Rowan, (Mr. Pearson) which a sense of self-respect will not permit me to pass over in silence. That gentleman seemed to suppose there was but one individual East of a given line, (the gentleman from Newbern, whom I respect and venerate as much as that gentleman) who was governed by liberal principles in his course here. Nay, Sir, not content with this, he went on further to say, that even he might have been contaminated by the narrow and contracted spirit of those with whom he was acting. I heard this declaration with pain and astonishment. How far it is consistent with justice, with charity, and with truth, I leave to the gentleman's own conscience and the committee to determine. Sir, is there any such magic in an imaginary line as that virtue and patriotism can exist only on one side of it? By what authority is it that the gentleman from Rowan has erected himself into a tribunal to settle questions of liberality, and made *himself* the standard? I will not retort that there is no liberal man in the West. I will not be so unjust; and if I were, Sir, it would but be a proof that my folly was to be equalled only by my presumption.

The gentleman informed the committee that the Constitution of North Carolina was intended for a mere temporary purpose. Now, Sir, so far as the intentions of the framers of that instrument can be gathered from the instrument itself, I deny this to be the fact. Is there any provision for its alteration or amendment? Is there any provision for calling a Convention? Neither. Indeed it would seem, that by having given to the Legislature the power of erecting new counties when the public necessities required them, and making counties the basis of representation, the Convention intended to guard as far as human wisdom and foresight could—"aye, Sir, to take a bond of fate,"—against rash and reckless innovation.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that no emergency, however pressing—no grievance, however great, would justify the people of North Carolina in amending their fundamental law. But this I do say, and it is the dictate of common sense and common prudence, the Convention intended, that nothing short of the most undeniable and overruling necessity should prompt us to embark in such a hazardous—possibly ruinous enterprize. Those men were too wise, Sir, not to know that we are the creatures of habit, and that time and necessity would reconcile us to even the defects of our system. It has been justly and happily remarked by a distinguished orator and statesman, that you might as well introduce into the marriage contract a provision for divorce, and thus poison at its source the great fountain of human happiness, as to provide for periodical amendments of your Constitution, which some gentlemen suppose is so desirable. But, Sir, is there any emergency, any overruling necessity for a change?

The gentleman from Rowan has told us, there is inequality of representation, and that equality of political influence and power is one of the natural rights of man, and essential to liberty. I deny the correctness of this position. So far as a state of nature is concerned, if we can conceive of such a state, the majority have no more right to govern the minority, than the minority have to govern the majority. Neither has the right. And however beautiful this principle may be—however well suited for declamation—that all men have equal political power, it is a mere abstraction; it never has been, never can, and never will be carried into practical operation. I ask you, Sir, where is the government where this principle is practically adopted? Is it to be found in any of the States of this Union? Is it to be found in the Government of the United States? No, Sir. You look for it in vain in any of the Republics which have gone before us, and if it have a name, it has no "local habitation." That it is probable that the majority have the physical power may be true; but I imagine it will hardly be contended here in the United States of America, in the 19th century, that mere brutal force constitutes rightful power. The government under which we live is the result of a compact, a bargain, if gentlemen please, since that term has become quite familiar here of late. The Constitution is the evidence of that bargain, and the bond to enforce its performance. The people East and West, North and South, have entered into it, and must be content to abide the issue. Governments, Sir, all governments are the result of agreement, and not of natural rights. The natural rights of government is an absurdity—no one ever heard of the natural rights of government.

But, says the gentleman from Rowan, representation by counties is the most absurd basis possible.—Now, Sir, with due deference to that gentleman, I think it will appear upon examination not to be quite so absurd as he supposes. What is the object of government? It is to protect every man and every interest in the community. How is this to be done? By having each interest as well as each individual represented.

That different parts of the country have peculiar and distinct interests cannot be denied. The gold interest in the Western part of the State is very different from the cotton interest. Why is it, Sir, that your Boroughs are represented here? Not on account of their wealth, neither on account of their extent of territory; but because their interests were supposed to be commercial, and therefore, distinct from the other great interests of the State. The gentleman from Rowan has admitted the Constitution was the result of compromise. Of this there can be no question. Our fathers supposed that by county representation, the wishes, the feelings, and interests of all would be heard and felt here. They, therefore, adopted that plan. It is, in my opinion, an admirable feature in our system—one founded in wisdom and sound policy. We are further told, Sir, that our legislation has been illiberal, and it is time the sceptre departed from us to other hands.

I pretend not to be very familiar with your legislative history; but since I have attended to it, I have not witnessed any such illiberality. Sir, who are your Senators in Congress? They are Western men. Who is your Governor? He is from the extreme West. Who are your judges, at least those who have been appointed of late years? They are, Sir, either Western men themselves, or identified with Western interests. The West has participated in an equal degree with the East not only in the emoluments and honors of the government, but in the distribution of the public moneys. But I may be told we do not tax our constituents to make turnpikes and rail roads for the West. I know, Sir, the fashionable cant on this subject, and I am aware that any man who shall avow his opposition to this system subjects himself to the imputation of illiberality. If, however, even *this* should be the result, I must deny the expediency of this system. It is vain and idle for government to undertake to remove the inequalities which the God of nature has made in different parts of the country, and which nothing short of Almighty power can remove. If we have not taxed our people to make improvements in the West, neither have we done so to make them among ourselves. Surely we cannot be then called illiberal; and if we are, the charge is unfounded.

But, Mr. Chairman, is not the power more safely lodged where it now is, than it could possibly be elsewhere? Whenever we tax the West, we must inevitably tax ourselves to a greater degree, since we pay much the largest portion of the revenue.—This is the security they have against an abuse of our power; this is the only security which any community can have—those who impose the taxes are responsible directly to those who have to pay much the largest portion of them. But I may be told the West would likewise have to tax *themselves*. That is true to a certain extent; but possibly (I do not say they would) they would be willing to bear the burthen, that they might afterwards devour the whole loaf. Permit me, Sir, to illustrate my idea by an example which comes pat to the purpose. The Western States of this Union, although but little interested in manufactures, are yet willing to bear the burthens the tariff imposes in order to have vast sums of money expended in Internal Improvements. Sir, here is an example staring us in the face, and are there not certain great principles of action of universal application, and which will produce the same results, whether the subjects upon which they operate live here or beyond the mountains? But, Sir, there is one species of our property, the tax on which might be made exceedingly onerous. The poll tax in different parts of the State is even now glaringly unequal. I will take one example among others. By the resolutions on your table the counties of Burke and Buncombe are to have six representatives, the county of Bertie 2. The federal population of the former is upwards of 30,000; that of the latter upwards of 9,000; yet, Sir, the county of Bertie pays very nearly or quite as much poll tax as both of them, or in other words pays nearly three hundred per cent. more tax according to its population. Have we nothing to apprehend on this subject in these days of cant and fanaticism? Is there not at this moment a proposition before another branch of the Legislature to remove the free negroes by taxing slaves? Sir, I believe the West to be as patriotic, as magnanimous as the East. God forbid I should be so uncharitable as to believe otherwise. But they are not more so; for all communities, taken as communities, are actuated by interest. I am not willing to trust my property, or that of my constituents, to the generosity or magnanimity of any body of men whatever. Faith is not one of the articles of my political creed, however essential it may be in a creed of another description. It is true, as individuals I might appeal and appeal successfully to such feelings. But the West acting as a community, are like all other communities, and would be much more likely to consult their interests than any romantic notions of generosity or honor.

We are further informed that a Convention is necessary to quiet the excitement which prevails in this community, which divides the Legislature, and will continue to divide the State. Will it have that effect? We find the gentleman from Rowan is not content with the resolutions introduced by the gentleman from Macon. He tells you they concede *too much*—that the people of the West will not be satisfied with any such alterations in the Constitution. Suppose we go into Convention, and adopt those resolutions as the basis. Sir, do I go too far when I affirm your government will not have been organized before you will have applications for another? I say, Sir, your government will hardly be organized when you will have to call another Convention, and this distracting question will not be settled. But suppose you go into a general Convention—tear up the foundations of your government, and let in the torrents of innovation. Will *that* calm the distracted state of the public mind? No, Sir. The East never can, and never ought to be satisfied if all the power is to go to the West. To speak of a compromise, when the West would have decided and triumphant majority, able to carry all opposition before them, is to insult our understanding—is treating us as though we were fools. Thus we see that neither a limited Convention, nor one more general is likely for the present *at least* to heal our divisions and make us one people.

Sir, there is an objection, and a powerful one, to our going now into a Convention of any sort. We all know how circumstances have inflamed the public mind upon this subject. We witness it here. The passions of the community are wrought up to the highest pitch. We have heard divisions of the State spoken of on this floor as well as elsewhere. Is it not reasonable to suppose that aspiring men, that ambitious demagogues will fan this flame to gratify their own selfish and miserable purposes? Suppose you enter into a Convention in this situation. Why, Sir, to use the strong and emphatic language of the distinguished gentleman from Newbern on another occasion, your Constitution will be contaminated with corruption in its very conception. If this question is ever to be settled, it is not to be done by keeping up this excitement. We must endeavor to calm the public mind. We must wait until a more propitious period, when moderate men of all parties will be willing to yield something of their interests and their prejudices for the public good. Then, but not till then, can we *hope* that something good may be the result.

I have not in the remarks I have made submitted any calculations. I am no great calculator, nor am I a believer in governments formed according to arithmetical rules. I believe mere figures have very little effect here or any where else. They do little else than make a show and swell a speech.

I say we should not enter into a Convention, because there is no pressing necessity for one; because power is most safely lodged where it is; because it would not cool the public excitement, but rather inflame it; because we ourselves are too much distracted to undertake the awful and perilous task of revising the fundamental laws under which we have lived so long and so happily.

A letter from N. Orleans, dated 28th ult., states that the stock of Cotton had increased there to between 125 and 130,000 bales—and that business was consequently much depressed.

FOREIGN.

New York, June 9.

From England—FOUR DAYS LATER.—London papers to the evening of the 7th have been received by the ship Tallyho, Capt. Fisher. The most important is the defeat of the British Ministry upon the Reform Bill, by a majority of 35. Although the defeat was on an *amendment* proposed by the Ministers, it appears to have been considered decisive of the Bill, unless resort should be had to a creation of Peers. Accordingly, says the London Sun, "it seemed to be the opinion of several Peers in the House, that an extraordinary Gazette containing a list of sixty new Peers would appear on Wednesday," May 9th, the further discussion of the bill having been postponed till Thursday, at the request of Ministers.

Rumors were prevalent in London, on the evening of the 7th, that Cassimir Perrier was dead. They seem however, to want confirmation. There seems, unhappily, to be better grounds for a melancholy report concerning the young Duke of Riechestadt. Recent accaccunts from Vienna, state, that the son of Napoleon, who had been for some time past in a declining state of health, is now considered in almost a hopeless state. His complaint is said to resemble that of his father, and to have been brought on thus prematurely by too much confinement, and the disappointment of a noble mind, in which there is a great deal of ambition. The Emperor of Austria, who is tenderly attached to this young Prince, is said to be severely affected by his ill state of health.

The cholera in London was nearly extinct. On the 4th there were two new cases, and no deaths. On the 5th and sixth jointly, 7 new cases, 2 deaths, 6 recoveries, and 16 remaining.

In the country on the last day reported, an aggregate of 122 new cases, 58 deaths, 60 recoveries, 176 remaining.

In Dublin, May 4th, 100 new cases, 33 deaths, 40 recoveries, 400 remaining. Total cases 1515, deaths 508.

In Cork, May 3d, 58 new cases, 15 deaths, 27 recoveries, 291 remaining. Total cases 997, deaths 267.

London, May, 7.—We have just received the whole of the Paris papers of Saturday, (5th.) and the Gazette de France, dated yesterday.

The cholera was, we are happy to observe rapidly diminishing in every respect. The deaths by it announced on Saturday last were only 58—namely, 22 in private houses, and 36 in the hospitals.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Monday, May 7.—The Cotton market has been steady to-day: the sales on Saturday and to day are about 3500 bags.

New York, June 11.

FROM FRANCE.—French papers, received by the Henri IV. bring European news to the 10th inclusive. We learn from them, that the Dutchess de Berri has actually ventured to attempt to disembark upon the French soil for the purpose of rallying around her the adherents of her son. The steamboat Charles Albert, having on board the Duchess de Berri, the Duke of Almazan, the Duke de Escars, and the son of Marshal Bourmont, with several other prominent members of the Carlist party, having attempted to land at Marseilles, so recently the scene of political disturbance, was seized by the armed ship Sphynx, conducted to Ajaccio in Corsica, and the distinguished passengers were put on board a frigate which was to return to Holy Rood.

The Cholera had greatly abated in Paris. There were but 48 deaths during the 24 hours ending at midnight on the 7th and 35 on the preceding day. It continued its ravages, however, in the provinces. A consultation of physicians on the 8th, pronounced the case of M. Perrier to be favorable, and anticipated steady convalescence. Under dates of Paris 9th, it is stated that there were in the city 23 deaths—in the hospitals 12—being 13 less than in the preceding 24 hours. The disease is said to have spread to Courtray, in Belgium, and at Havre the official bulletin of the 10th, states that 69 cases had occurred at that place and vicinity since the commencement of the disease, of which 23 had died, 18 recovered, and 18 remained in the hospitals.

A London paper of the 5th ult. states that the Rev. C. C. Colton, the author of Lacon, put a period to his existence on Saturday, at Fontainbleau. The dread of undergoing a surgical operation, is the cause assigned for committing this melancholy act.

New York, June 13.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—Capt. Law, of the ship Britannia, now below, brings intelligence from England, that the Reform Bill had the third reading on the 12th of May, and was lost by a majority of 40, and that on the 31st, handbills were put up on all the corners in Liverpool, denouncing the Queen and *Nobility*.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

TWO O'CLOCK—We received, just when going to press, our files of English papers, confirming the above, and hasten without comment to give a portion of their contents, which show the state of public feeling consequent upon the failure of the great measure.

MONDAY EVENING, May 14.—It is understood, and indeed, we have no doubt of the fact, that a new Administration has been formed, and that it will to-morrow be submitted for approbation to the King.—His Majesty remains in town for that purpose.

The news of our national calamity was received in Paris, on Friday—we need hardly say with sorrow and alarm. The funds fell indeed only one per cent., but then the mere fact of the resignation of Earl Grey was known. It was not known that the Duke of Wellington was to succeed him, and that the friend and pupil and admirer of Metternich was to replace a foreign Minister, who, although far from being a favorite with the Ultra-Liberals of France, enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the supporters of the Constitutional Throne.

House of Lords, May 9.

Resignations of Ministers—EARL GREY.—My Lords, after what took place in this House on Manday last, and, after that night's debate and division, you will probably be prepared to receive the statement which I now feel it my duty to offer. My Lords, the result of that debate and division certainly reduced me, in conjunction with my colleagues, either at once to withdraw from His Majesty's service or to tender to the sovereign that advice which the circumstances of the case appeared to us to justify, to take such means as were necessary to insure the success of the bill for Reform now before you. We were reduced to the alternative of offering that advice, or of resigning the offices which we had the honor to hold. Mr. Lords, the last alternative has, after much consideration, been accepted. We offered an advice which we feel our duty, and the circumstances of the times required; but his Majesty has been pleased to accept the alternative of our resignation, certainly in the most gracious manner; his majesty having, at the same time honored us with the fullest approbation of our services during the time which we have held office, and which I cannot resign without expressing my deep gratitude for the confidence and support which I have received from my sovereign in that period. My Lords, under these circumstances we now stand. Having given in our resignations, and they having been accepted, your lordships will see the propriety of our not proceeding in any public business the short space of time which must elapse till our successors are appointed, and you will especially agree with me in the necessity of our abstaining from all subjects on which a difference of opinion may prevail in a new administration. I will not, therefore, to-morrow proceed in the committee of the Reform bill; but I beg to remind you that a bill for the better regulation of the Admiralty and Navy stands for to night, which is a bill of great importance, having received the sanction of the other house, and of those persons most conversant in the matters to which it relates. It is important to pass this bill without delay, as it was intended to commence its operations on the 14th of May; and, if there be no objection to the proceeding, my noble friend behind me is ready to go on with it; but if, on the contrary, any thing like an opposition to it should exist, we must defer it, with all other similar matters, to a more convenient opportunity. These, my lords, are the circumstances under which we stand, and I trust your lordships will agree with me in the propriety of adjourning the consideration of all subjects on which a difference of opinion may prevail.

House of Commons, May 9.

The Speaker took the Chair at 4 o'clock, at which hour there was a full attendance of members, in expectation of an explanation on the part of Ministers as to the course which they had adopted, or intended pursuing.

At 5 o'clock, Lord Althorp, Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Lord Palmerston, and the other members of the late government, entered the House, and their appearance was hailed by loud and long continued cheering from the ministerial benches. Order was at length obtained by the Speaker.

Resignation of Ministers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said: Sir, it becomes my duty to state to the House, that, in consequence of what took place in the House of Lords, on Monday night, it is utterly impossible for his Majesty's present government to hope that we could be able to succeed in carrying the Reform Bill in such a manner as would be consistent with what we consider to be our duty, or without such alterations being made in it as would render the principles upon which it is founded defective. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances we had only two alternatives left us, namely, that of at once tendering our resignation or that of advising his Majesty to take such steps as should be deemed necessary for carrying the measure reserving to ourselves, however the right of resigning in the event of our advice not being accepted. (Hear.) We adopted the latter course. The advice which we offered was not received, and we accordingly tendered our resignations, which his Majesty was most graciously pleased to accept: and we now only hold office until such time as our successors shall have been appointed. (Cheers from the opposition benches,) I cannot sit down without, on my own part, and on the part of my colleagues, expressing the gratitude which we feel for the uniform kindness and condescension with which we have been treated by the house ever since we held office. (Cheers.) The mode in which we have been treated by his Majesty also deserves our thanks, and I have only to add that, for my own part, I shall feel for his Majesty the highest gratitude as long as I shall live.—(Cheers.) The noble lord in conclusion, said that he should move the order of the day for the second reading of the Scotch Reform Bill.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Monday, May 14.—The demand for Cotton continues very limited, and prices of American have given way ⅛d to ¼d, and Brazil ⅛d per lb. The sales comprise 190 Sea Island at 10⅞d to 16¼d, with 10 Stained at 6¼d; 980 Orleans, 6d to 8d; 1360 Mobile and Alabama, 5⅞d to 6⅞d.

It is gratifying to hear it frequently remarked by intelligent observers, that our steamboats, inns, and other places of resort, furnish unequivocal proof of the extensive *disuse* of ardent spirits. The change is not less sudden than extensive and salutary; its happy results are not to be computed.

A gentleman lately, visiting one of our military stations, was struck with the air of order and neatness. He expressed his pleasure and his surprise. An officer replied that he would show him the cause of it, and led him to an apartment furnished with newspapers, which several soldiers were busy in reading. "This," said he, "is our *coffee room*, and it is supported by the allowance which formerly went for liquor."—*B. Pat.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE BANK BILL.

The bill to continue the Bank of the United States passed to a third reading in the Senate, on Saturday last, by a majority of five votes. Had the three absent members been present, we understand the majority would have been eight.

The bill, as it has passed the Senate, contains in substance the following provisions:

1. The Bank charter to be continued for fifteen years, from and after the 3d day of March, 1836; that being the day on which the present charter expires.

2. The Directors may appoint two or more officers to sign notes less than one hundred dollars, which shall be binding on the corporation, in the same manner as if signed by the President and Cashier.

3. The Bank is not to issue or put in circulation any notes, or any checks or drafts, of a less denomination than fifty dollars, which shall not, on the faces thereof, be payable at the Bank where issued.

4. The Bank, and all its offices, shall be bound to receive, in payment of balances due them from other Banks, notes or bills of the Bank of the U. States, wherever made payable on their faces.

5. The Bank is to hold no real estate (except bank buildings and lands mortgaged, &c.) for a longer period than five years.

6. The Bank shall not establish or continue more than two offices in any one State.

7. The Bank is to pay two hundred thousand dollars a year to the United States for the benefits of the charter, during the whole period of fifteen years.

8. It shall be lawful for Congress to provide by law, that the Bank shall be restrained, at any time after March 3, 1836, from issuing or keeping in circulation, bills of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

9. The Cashier shall report annually to the Secretary of the Treasury the name of all stockholders; and the Treasurer of any State, on request, shall be furnished with a list of stockholders who may be citizens of such State.

It will be perceived by our readers, that, with the exception of the section continuing the charter, and that authorizing the signature of small bills by other officers besides the President and Cashiers, all the provisions and enactments of the bill are limitations and restraints on the Bank, or increasing its burdens.

1. As to the bonus. For the present charter, and for the whole twenty years, the Bank paid ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS; for the new charter, and for the shorter period of fifteen years, the Bank is to pay two hundred thousand dollars a year; that is to say, THREE MILLIONS IN ALL.

2. The circulation of small checks and orders is prohibited.

3. All notes under $50, issued at any office shall be payable at that office.

4. All the offices are bound to receive the notes of all other offices, when offered in payment of balances due from State Banks.

5. The very important power is reserved of restraining the circulation of all bills under twenty dollars. This provision was inserted for the alleged purpose of giving up a large portion of the circulation of the Bank to the State institutions, if the States shall be of opinion, that the public good requires a withdrawal from circulation of all notes under five dollars, with a view to the introduction of a greater portion of specie into the general circulation.

6. The number of Branches is limited to two in any one State.

In Committee of the Whole, a section was introduced for distributing the *bonus* among the several States, according to numbers; but this section was subsequently rejected, and the money is to be paid, like other moneys, into the National Treasury.

It seems to us that this bill very fairly presents the question, whether the Bank of the United States shall be continued; since it introduces no new cause of dispute, but, on the contrary, contains several restraints on the Bank, introduced to give greater security to the public interests.

From the Virginia Times.

The "Nominee."—Attempts are making by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, to justify his vote on the Tariff of 1828, on the grounds that he had received instructions from the Legislature of his State. This might be considered as palliating his offence, if the question were one of *expediency* only. But there was a question of much higher importance involved—a question of Constitutional power—and for a violation of the Charter of our Rights and Liberties, no excuse or justification can be found in his instructions. It was the duty of Mr. Van Buren to have resigned, if he had deemed the Tariff of 1828, an infraction of the Constitution. His vote shows that he did not so consider it; or, (a charge which we would by no means make) that he wilfully touched the sacred compact of Union.

But there are other votes of Mr. Van Buren, in support of the Tariff, some years previous to 1828, for which no excuse can be set up. Did he receive instructions to vote against the reduction of duties on Wines, Woollens, Oil Cloths, Carpetings, and Iron? Did he receive instructions to vote for a *direct bounty* to the Manufacturers of Cordage? Did he receive instructions to vote for a prohibitory duty on the Foreign Manufacture of the same article? Did he receive instructions to vote for the entire passage of the entire Tariff bill of 1825?

When his Presses shall have answered these questions satisfactorily, we promise to place before them others of a still more serious nature. His acts while he was an honorable member of the "BROWN-STOUT PARTY," are yet to be made known. His course in regard to the leading advocate of the Missouri Restrictions, is yet to be exposed to the public. And when all these are *white-washed*, they will have but commenced the work of ablution. There will still remain other grave allegations to be unanswered—charges which may well demand the consideration of every *slave-holding* State. They shall all be laid before the public. We shall see how fully Mr. Van Buren "agrees with us on all great points." Since his vaulting and restless ambition has thrown him upon public notice, uncalled for, and to the prejudice of a high and honorable, and consistent gentleman of our own State, it becomes the press to sift his pretensions to the bottom. Not that there is any probability that he can impose himself upon the intelligence of the people; for we feel assured that he cannot obtain more than three States in the ensuing election—perhaps not more than one. Yet it may serve as a lesson to others to beware of bringing themselves before the public eye, who have delved only in the dirty mines of little factions. A man should have obtained some character for virtue and consistency, before he ventures to ask for the highest honors of the State.

The Comet.—A writer in the last Southern Times remarks—"as this comet's nearest approach to the earth cannot be less than 51 millions of miles, it is evident therefore that no danger can be apprehended from this celestial visitor. It is however astonishing how ignorance or fanaticism will operate upon weak minds from a fear of dreadful results from false predictions relative to appearances of this nature. Comets have been regularly moving in their respective orbits no doubt since the creation, and yet from these Phenomena, or their agency, not a single instance on record of any derangement being produced in our planetary system. The Author of nature wisely regulated the machine of the universe to prevent such results, and nothing points out more distinctly that infinite wisdom, which regulates those immense masses of matter, incapable of giving themselves laws, than the nice arrangement in this stupendous machine."

Mr. H. Burritt, of Connecticut, has brought forward a map, pointing out the path of the approaching Comet. Mr. B. informs us, that from the middle of October to the middle of November, it will, to us, be most brilliant. It will rise in the in the east, on the 13th of November, about 10, P. M. and reach meridian at 4 in the morning. It will not be less, at any time, than 54 millions of miles from the earth, and 83 millions of miles from the sun, so that those bodies will not be in much danger from the course of this sublime luminary.

The Commissioners appointed to open books of Subscription for Stock in the Central Rail Road met in this place on Saturday last.—John Washington was appointed Chairman, John Burgwin Corresponding Secretary, and M. E. Manly Recording Secretary. During the day Stock to the amount of one hundred and forty-one shares was taken by the citizens of the town. From this beginning, we are warranted in believing that the amount subscribed in this part of the country will be liberal. We are satisfied, however, that nothing will or can be done effectually unless the people generally will embark in the enterprise. We must make, to use the seaman's phrase, "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." To co-operate with us therefore, we earnestly invite every citizen of the country interested in its welfare. Subscription Books are left at the two Banks in this place.

The accounts from Trenton are most flattering—Books were opened there this week, and fourteen thousand dollars worth of Stock promptly subscribed for. It is believed that Jones county will take thirty thousand dollars of stock. If the other Counties interested in this important undertaking display as much public spirit and zeal as Jones, the great work will be successfully prosecuted.

Mr. Rawle, the Engineer, is now at Beaufort, and will shortly commence the survey of the route.—*Newbern Spec.*

Friends' Testimony.—At a late trial in one of the New York Courts, a member of the Society of Friends was called on to give testimony in a case of assault, &c.

Counsel. You were present during this affray, and have heard the preceding witness's account?—Yes.

You perceive the contradictory statement of the affair, as testified by those who have already been examined, both as regards the manner of the assault and the way in which the plaintiff's coat was torn. One says it was torn perpendicularly, another horizontally; others again transversely, and diagonally, and some give it incisions and contusions.—You will therefore have the goodness to represent to the Court and Jury the precise manner in which the assault was made, and the coat torn. My client relies mainly on your testimony for redress.

Step this way, said the witness, and I will be brief and explicit. (Placing his hands on the lawyer's collar)—The manner was thus: friend Patrick seized the coat of friend Andrew in this way, and, according to my apprehension, being in a mind not savoring of peace. After various words of vanity spoken by Patrick, which it would be unseemly to repeat, he *shook* him, after this manner! And, as to the coat, (suiting the action to the word,) he *rent it grievously!*

Directions for building Chimneys which will never require sweeping.—Instead of plastering the inside of Chimneys in the usual way, take mortar, made with one peck of salt to each bushel of lime, adding as much sand and loam as will render it fit to work, and then lay on a thick coat. If the chimney has no offsets for the soot to lodge on, it will continue perfectly clean and free from all danger of taking fire. The writer of this has tried the experiment, and after three years constant use of a chimney plastered as above directed, he could never obtain a quart of soot, though he several times employed a sweep to scrape it from top to bottom. To persons living in the country this will be found valuable.—*American Advocate.*

Accident.—A stage in which were several Methodist Clergymen, returning home from the General Conference, in descending Pollock Mountain, about ten miles this side of Cumberland, was precipitated over a precipice, and the following persons injured:—Bishop Soule, lip cut, and slightly bruised; Rev. David Young, collar bone broken, and otherwise much bruised; Rev. J. B. Finley, face and arm bruised and cut; Rev. A. N. Elliot, and Rev. T. A. Morris, bruised; Rev. Mr. Green, arm broken; Rev. Mr. Edmondson, face mangled.

LATEST FROM THE WEST.

From the Missouri Republican.

ST. LOUIS, MAY 20.

The War.—Disastrous accounts are brought by every arrival from above, of the massacre of families residing near the scene of Indian hostilities. We fear that these barbarities are to be continued for a long time: indeed, from the complexion of our accounts, nothing but the most energetic measures, and daring bravery, will be able to restore peace to that section of the country.

We learn from a letter dated on board the steam boat Caroline, Hennepin, Illinois river, May 21st, that a party had just come into that place from Indian creek, (running into Fox River,) where they buried fifteen men, women and children, whom the Indians had killed on the day previous, and cut, mangled, and mutilated in their usual savage manner. Two young women, about 17 years old, were taken away by the Indians as prisoners: the father and mother had been previously murdered. The party, it is said, was about thirty strong; and little doubt is entertained that they belonged to the Pottawatomie tribe. The massacre took place about 25 or 30 miles from Hennepin. It is also stated, that the Indians were spreading devastation in every direction, and for that purpose had separated into small parties.

Gen. Atkinson had joined Gen. Whitesides, at Dixon's Ferry. On the 22d, Gen. Whitesides' brigade amounting to 1400 men, was despatched up Sycamore creek, to pursue the trail of the Indians and to compel them into submission, if practicable. Gen. Atkinson had determined to maintain his present position, to prevent the fallihg back of the Sauks—Should it be necessary, on further information, for him to cross Fox River, and operate against the Sauks, it was his design promptly to do so. Forty or fifty miles would bring him into their neighborhood.

While these dangers are staring the frontier citizens in the face, another, equally alarming, has come upon them. A letter before us says—"I forgot to mention the distressing situation of the inhabitants in this region, owing to the scarcity—I might almost say, total absence—of provisions of any kind. The most intelligent of the citizens assert, that there is not in the country at large, sufficient provisions, owing to the failure of the crops and the destruction by the Indians, to subsist the population, sparse as it is, for ten days; and at many points there is not even one day's provisions, when there is something like 50 or 70 people to feed. They cannot fish, for the want of arms and men to protect them; otherwise, they might do something to prevent themselves from actual starvation, which, if they remained in the country, must ensue, unless relief was afforded them."

The steam boat Souvenir arrived yesterday from the Illinois river. She brings news that Gen. Whitesides was still in pursuit of the Indians, who were bending their course towards the "Big Woods".—The whole frontier was in a complete state of alarm and confusion. The property of O. W. Kellogg, at Buffaloe Grove, was completely destroyed. The hat of Mr. Winters, mail contractor at Galena, was found near Dixon's: he is supposed to have been murdered. The body of a man was found near the same place, so horribly mangled as not to be known.

By the steam boat Winnebago, arrived yesterday, we received the Galenian of the 24th inst. The town of Galena had been placed under martial law; strict orders were given for the employment of the citizens upon the stockade which is erecting. Eleven companies of Rangers, Artillerists, &c. had been organized in the mining country, &c. &c.

In addition to the above painful intelligence, we regret to learn that letters were received in this city yesterday, from Fort Armstrong, stating that the Indian Agent, of Chicago, and three other persons, while on their way to Fort Armstrong, with despatches from Gen. Atkinson, were attacked by a party of Indians, and all of them killed.—*Nat. Int.*

The Western Mail of yesterday brought us news of the death of a venerable and well-known citizen, JOHN RHEA OF TENNESSEE, as he used to like to be styled. He was a Member of Congress when we first became connected with this journal, known and distinguished not less by patriotic zeal and general good sense, than by a certain peculiarity in dress and manner, united to a kind heart and benevolent temper. He died on Sunday morning, the 27th ultimo, at half past 8 o'clock, of a lingering disease, or rather continually increasing debility, not attended with much suffering. His age is given by our informant at 79 years. We had thought him older. We recollect to have heard a venerable gentleman say that he remembered Mr. RHEA, a representative of the county of Tennessee in the Legislature of North Carolina, before Tennessee became a State, and that his head was then grey. He was from that time until within a few years past, almost constantly in public life, and ever faithful to his constituents and his public duties.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter to a member of Congress, dated,

"BURKE CO. N. C., JUNE 3d, 1832.

My Dear Sir: The centre regiment of militia were reviewed in this place yesterday. We had received the account of the Baltimore nomination on Friday evening. It produced considerable excitement, particularly the manner in which the votes of North Carolina were cast. A meeting was called at the court house, and resolutions unanimously adopted, disapproving the nomination at Baltimore; a resolution to select a delegate to the convention which is to meet in Raleigh on the 18th of June; and resolutions expressive of their unbounded confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of Philip P. Barbour, and their determination to procure his nomination at the proposed convention in Raleigh, and to run him as Vice President on the Jackson ticket. I do not believe Van Buren would have got five votes in this regiment. Col. Calvin J. Chisholm was appointed a delegate to the convention. A committee was appointed to draft instructions for the delegates conformable to the spirit of the resolutions adopted, and report to an adjourned meeting to take place on Tuesday next."—*U. S. Tel.*

De Witt Clinton, some years ago, when Van Buren was spoken of as Minister to some European Court, thus spoke of that personage:

"The inhabitants of the Old World will be anxious to behold the successor of the Adamses, the Pinckneys, the Franklins—and they will see, what? A political grimalkin, purring over petty schemes—mousing over sinister stratagems, without elevation of mind, or dignity of character."

This appeared in the course of a series of essays signed Heraclitus, in the Albany States-man. The Kinderhooker is drawn to the life.

Richmond Whig.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1832.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road.—We call the particular attention of our Western friends to the proceedings of the meetings in Wilmington and this town. The object is a highly important one, as it involves the question, whether our enterprise towards which so many auspicious a commencement has been made, shall flourish or sink into neglect. Nothing is now so much needed to promote it, as a survey; and nothing can so effectually defeat it, as a failure to have that survey made during the present year. Let the route be once fixed, the practicability established, and the cost ascertained, and immense additions will at once be made to the subscriptions. We have $1,600 subscribed on the books in this town, with an expectation of considerably more; and there are $50,000 on the Wilmington books. But the West, the powerful and the most deeply interested West, has not yet spoken. We hope soon to hear that she has *acted* in a manner corresponding with the deep interest she has at stake, and with her character for a liberal public spirit.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN RAIL ROAD.

Fayetteville, June 16th 1832.

At a large and respectable meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road, and others interested, held at the Town Hall, this day, Louis D. Henry, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Edward J. Hale appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, to co-operate with the subscribers and citizens of the Town of Wilmington, in an effort to obtain an immediate survery of the route of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road. After which, Jno. W. Wright, Esq., addressed the meeting, and offered the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, this meeting are satisfactorily informed, that the sum of $101,600 has been subscribed to the Stock of the Yadkin and Cape Fear Rail Road Company on the books opened at Wilmington and Fayetteville, and Whereas, it is believed, that further subscriptions to a considerable amount, would be made in that section of the State through which the Road would pass, if the survey directed by the Act of Assembly be made at this time: and Whereas, the postponement of the survey of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road, until the survey of the Central Rail Road is first made, would produce a delay threatening serious injury to the success of the former, and to this meeting, there appears no necessity for such delay. As the Act of Assembly empowering the Board of Internal Improvement to cause the surveys of those Roads to be made, places no restriction upon the power of the Board which would preclude the employment of two civil Engineers; but on the contrary, has appropriated a certain sum to procure a survey of each route.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Board of Internal Improvements be respectfully requested to cause a Survey of the most eligible route for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road to be made, with the least possible delay, and that if it is impracticable to make the surveys of this Road, or for the Central Road at one and the same time, the priority in surveying be given to the Company to which the largest subscriptions have been made; this affording the best indication of public opinion as to the practicability of the one enterprise above the other.

Resolved, That the Chairman communicate the proceedings of this meeting to the Board of Internal Improvements, through his Excellency the Governor.

L. D. HENRY, Chairman.

E. J. HALE, Secretary.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the subscribers, and of the citizens of the town and country interested in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road, was held in the Town Hall, in Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Dr. Wm. P. Hort was called to the Chair, and Jno. A. Taylor appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That if both routes of the contemplated Rail Roads, to wit: the Cape Fear and Yadkin, and the Central Rail Road, cannot be surveyed at the same time, it is the opinion of this meeting, founded on the principle of justice, that the *amount of stock subscribed*, should determine which route should be first surveyed.

That this opinion be respectfully communicated to His Excellency the Governor.

That the Commissioners at Fayetteville, Lincolnton, Salisbury and elsewhere, be requested to call public meetings to co-operate with us in the expression of our sentiments.

That all Editors interested in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road, residing in the State, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Before the meeting adjourned, stock to the amount of between seven and eight thousand dollars was subscribed for, and many expressed the resolution to double their subscriptions, if necessary for the organization of the company. There is now but little doubt that the subscriptions at Wilmington and Fayetteville will amount in a very short time to *one hundred thousand* dollars. More than ninety thousand have been already subscribed, and but comparatively few of our citizens, especially in the country, have yet come forward. If under such circumstances, Wilmington and Fayetteville have already subscribed one-third of the amount necessary to organise the Company, what may we not expect when the citizens generally shall be enlightened and interested in the subject, and all co-operate in the country as well as in our towns to the utmost of their ability.

Our fellow citizens of the West will surely be satisfied with this demonstration of our sincerity, and determination to persevere in this great undertaking: and they are earnestly solicited to come forward at once to our aid.—Will they not under the first generous impulse, take up the remainder of the stock necessary to give the company an existence.—This done and the survey made, soon will the east be inseparably connected with the Cape Fear, and the connection once completed between the Yadkin and the Cape Fear—what human power or contingencies will then arrest the work short of its completion. We trust the Commissioners who have been appointed throughout the Western Counties, will not hesitate a moment to open the books and give us all the effectual co-operation in their power. United and determined, we must, we will succeed—but unless we are united, and act efficiently and *promptly*, all our bright prospects of future prosperity will soon, and we fear forever, be shrouded in ten-fold gloom.

CAPE FEAR.

Wilmington, June 15.

The State Convention, for the nomination of a Candidate for Vice President of the U. States, was to have assembled yesterday in Raleigh. Its proceedings of course cannot be had in time for this week's paper. We expect, however, to receive to-day, in time for a postscript, a brief account of its organization. We incline to the opinion, which we did not at first entertain, that nearly all the Electoral Districts will be represented. It is not often that the people move in such matters, and the more than usual number of meeting that have been held, fully assure us that the feeling of opposition to Van Buren and the Tariff is deep and ardent. We have no fears for the result.

Since our last we find accounts of meetings in the following counties, at which the following Delegates were appointed:

Hyde.—J. Wilson, H. H. Eure, and J. T. Granberry.

Northampton.—Wm. D. Amis, Rod'k. B. Gary, Isaac Hall, and Harod Faison.

Martin.—Col. Jos. J. Williams, E. Smithwick, and Wm. Biggs.

Pasquotank.—John B. Muse.

Wake.—Hon. Jas. Iredell, Col. Wm. R. Hinton, Charles Manly, Johnson Busbee, Theophilus Hunter, Alexander J. Lawrence, and George W. Haywood, Esqrs.

A letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Anson County, says in relation to the Raleigh Convention, "Although we have got up no meeting here, you may rest assured that Mr. McBryde will obtain a very large majority of the votes of this County. All the Jackson men I have spoken to on the subject (with a few exceptions) would prefer Mr. Barbour as V. President to the Little Magician. —— ——a leading Jackson man, told me if he had not pledged himself to vote for the Rockingham nomination, he would vote for a Barbour Elector. If Mr. McBryde will accept of the nomination, he will be elected by an overwhelming majority in the District."

The Convention Debate.—The Speech of Mr. Outlaw, which we publish in continuation of this debate, is remarkable for the conclusions to which the Speaker comes in closing his remarks, as well as for some of the doctrines from which those conclusions are drawn. It must be sufficiently grating to the ears of the Western people to be told that their complaints are idle and unfounded, that "there is no pressing necessity for" a Convention; but to be plainly informed that "power is *most* safely lodged where it is," of course meaning that the Legislators and people of the West are not so fit to be trusted with their rights and privileges as himself and his constituents of the East, is a little too bad. It is as insulting as it is unjust. If the gentleman had said, "We have the power and we mean to keep it; it is our wish and intention that it should be lodged where it is," no one would have questioned the correctness, however they might the liberality, of the assertion.—But to declare that power is *most* safe where it is, argues a degree of presumption which we did not look for.

But what struck us with most astonishment, is to find as respectable a gentleman as Mr. Outlaw, an educated, intelligent and influential individual, of such standing and popularity as to be brought forward a year or two ago for Congress, holding the opinion, suited only to the dark ages, that "*it is vain and idle for Government to undertake to remove the inequalities which the God of nature has made in different parts of the country, and which nothing short of Almighty power can remove.*" Truly, a proof that the "power is most safely lodged where it is!" The vain and idle undertakings of the New York Canal, for instance! of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road; of the numberless other Canals and Rail Roads which have made the wilderness blossom as the rose, in most of the Northern and Eastern States of this Union; and, not to go out of this country for examples, the vain and idle undertaking, almost at his own door, of the Dismal Swamp Canal! We can only say again, that we are astonished. And yet those who *govern* in this State, might even be supposed, if we judged from their actions, to hold the same doctrine; though we have never before heard of any one having the hardihood to avow it.

Another Border War.—To our great surprise, we learn that there is considerable expectation of a battle upon the borders of North Carolina. A number of Georgians, (about 200) have, it is said, trespassed upon the Indian Territory in the western part of this State, for the purpose of digging Gold. An express was despatched with the information to Gov. Stokes, by whom application was made to the President of the U. States; and the result is that two Companies of U. S. Troops, to be commanded by Col. Armistead and Capt. Gardner, are now on the march from Charleston, S. C. for the scene of action. We shall soon see whether avarice or cowardice predominates in the character of these robbers.

Extraordinary Revenue.—We learn that the amount of duties secured to be paid at the Custom House in this city, for the quarter ending on the first day of April last, exceeds five millions seven hundred thousand dollars, a sum exceeding by one million of dollars the amount ever before secured in the corresponding quarter of any previous year.

N. Y. Mercantile Adv.

Dillon Jordan Jr. Esq., has been selected by the Committee appointed for that purpose, as Orator, on the approaching Anniversary of our Independence. He has accepted the invitation.

Col. David Gillis, John McLean, Esq. and Mr. James R. Gee, are Candidates for the office of Sheriff, in place of Col. John Black, who retires from the office, after a service of ten years.

We are indebted to the Hon. L. Bethune for a very valuable Document on the subject of Steam Carriages, which our friends are invited to peruse.

The RICHMOND ENQUIRER after some speculative remarks on the U. S. Bank question, now pending in the House of Representatives, says "From all that we can learn, we deem it probable that the bill will pass the House of Representatives by 6 or 8 votes—and that the President will reject it."

Bishop of Vermont.—At a meeting of the Convention of Vermont, on the 31st of May, the Rev. Mr. Hopkins of Trinity Church, Boston, was elected Bishop.

U. S. Bank Stock sold at $126 in N. York on the 11th inst.

The Sugar crops in Louisiana are said to be at present unusually promising.

Congress.—The bill to extend and amend the Charter of the U. S. Bank has finally passed the Senate, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Bobbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggman, Webster, Wilkins.—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White.—20.

The principal features of the bill, as it was sent to the House for concurrence, are stated in the article from the Intelligencer. When it reached the House, an effort was made to lay it on the table, (which would have been almost equivalent to its postponement to the next session) but it was successfully resisted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adair, Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Archer, Barnwell, J. Bates, Beardsley, Bell, Bergen, Bethune, James Blair, John Blair, Bouck, Bouldin, John Brodhead, J. C. Brodhead, Cambreleng, Carr, Chandler, Chinn, Claiborne, Clay, Clayton, Coke, Connor, Davenport, Dayan, Doubleday, Felder, Fitzgerald, Foster, Gordon, Griffin, Th. H. Hall, Wm. Hall, Hammons, Hawes, Hawkins, Hoffman, Hogan, Holland, Howard, Hubbard, Isacks, Jarvis, Jewett, R. M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, C. C. Johnston, Kavanah, Kennon, A. King, J. King, Lamar, Lansing, Leavitt, Lecompte, Lewis, Lyon, Mann, Mardis, Mason, Wm. McCoy, McIntyre, McKay, T. R. Mitchell, Newnan, Nuckolls, Patton, Pierson, Polk, E. C. Reed, Rencher, Roane, Soule, Speight, Standifer, F. Thomas, W. Thompson, J. Thomson, Ward, Wardwell, Waynes, Weeks, C. P. White, Worthington.—88.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, R. Allan, Allison, Appleton, Armstrong, Arnold, Ashley, Babcock, Banks, N. Barber, J. S. Barbour, Barringer, Barstow, I. C. Bates, Boon, Branch, Briggs, Bucher, Bullard, Burd, Burges, Cahoon, Corson, Choate, Collier, L. Condict, E. Cooke, B. Cooke, Cooper, Corwin, Coulter, Craig, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Daniel, J. Davis, W. R. Davis, Dearborn, Denny, Dewart, Dickson, Drayton, Duncan, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Ford, Gilmore, Grennell, Hodges, Heister, Hughes, Huntington, Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenifer, Kendall, H. King, Lent, Letcher, Marshall, Maxwell, R. McCoy, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Muhlenburg, Newton, Pearce, Pendleton, Pitcher, Plummer, Potts, Randolph, J. Reed, Root, Russell, Semmes, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Slade, Smith, Southard, Spence, Stanberry, Stephens, Stewart, Storrs, Sutherland, Taylor, Ph. Thomas, Tompkins, Tracy, Vance, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, Watmough, Wilkin, Wheeler, E. Whittlesey, F. Whittlesey, E. D. White, Wickliffe, Wilde, Williams, Young.—111.

The Intelligencer is confident of its final passage.

The debate on the Tariff in the House is still going on.

A bill has passed appropriating $300,000 for defraying the expenses of the Indian War.

The Bank Bill has been postponed (by its friends) in the House of Representatives, and made the special Order of the Day for *Monday next*. This arrangement would seem to indicate a belief that the Tariff discussion will be brought to a close in all this week.

Nat. Int., June 14.

Public Sentiment in North Carolina.—Twenty-five newspapers are published in this State, viz. one in Rutherfordton, one in Charlotte, two in Salisbury, one in Salem, one in Greensborough, one in Hillsborough, one in Milton, three in Raleigh, two in Fayetteville, one in Wilmington, two in Newbern, one in Tarborough, two in Elizabeth City, one in Edenton, one in Halifax, one in Windsor, one in Tarborough, two in Elizabeth City, one in Edenton, one in Halifax, one in Windson, one in Oxford, and one in Warrenton. Of these, *five advocate* and *fifteen oppose* the election of Mr. Van Buren. The remaining five have not yet taken sides. If newspapers either govern, or are governed by public opinion, the ex-minister will be supported by a very decided minority in this State.

By the general ticket system the western section of North Carolina wields nearly two thirds of the political power of the State. In this entire region, we believe, the Milton Spectator is the only decided Van Buren paper, unless, indeed, the Fayetteville Journal claims to belong to the west.

In the *Baltimore Convention*, the only delegate from that section of the State was the Hon. Bedford Brown. How nearly he represented the opinions and wishes of two thirds of our citizens will be ascertained with great precision in November next.—*Ral. Star.*

FOR SALE,

A Family of NEGROES consisting of eight, two of which are about 30 years of age, the others from 15 to 1 year. Apply at this Office.

June 18, 1832. 85-tf.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Agreeable to previous notice, on Tuesday, the 12th of June, a meeting of persons friendly to the re-election of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, but opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren as Vice President, was held in the Court Ho[use] in Wilmington, when Gen. Edward B. Dudley was called to the Chair, and Wm. B. Mears appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were briefly explained by the Chairman, and the objections to Martin Van Buren pointed out, after which the following preamble and resolutions were offered for the consideration of the meeting, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it is the opinion of this meeting that the present Tariff system of the U. States is highly unjust and unequal, operating to the exclusive benefit of one section of the Union at the expense of another, and that said system must terminate in the destruction of the great interest of the Southern States, and probably in the dismemberment of the Union: And, whereas, Martin Van Buren has been mainly instrumental in fixing upon us the present Tariff system:

Therefore, Resolved, That this meeting disapprove the nomination made at Baltimore, of Martin Van Buren as Vice President of the U. States, and that they will not yield the free expression and exercise of their political opinions to any set of individuals: And, whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the interests of North Carolina require the Chair of the Vice President of the U. States to be filled by some man whose political opinions essentially differ from those of Martin Van Buren, but in accordance with Southern interests:

Therefore, Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 18th of June, to form an Electoral Ticket for North Carolina, which, in the ensuing Presidential Election, will support Andrew Jackson as President, and some other person than Martin Van Buren as Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve the private and political character of P. P. Barbour of Virginia, and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency of the U. States, would accord with the sentiments of this meeting.

Resolved, That Gen. Edw. B. Dudley, Mr. Thos. Cowan, and Mr. Duncan G. McRae, be appointed to represent this meeting in the Convention to be held in Raleigh on Monday next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Cape Fear Recorder, the Fayetteville Observer, and in the Raleigh Star, and Register.

EDW'D. B. DUDLEY, Ch'n.

WM. B. MEARS, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Meeting of the citizens of Anson, held in the Court House on Saturday, the 16th June, 1832, without political distinction, friendly to re-chartering the Bank of the United States, Absolem Myers, Esquire, was called to the Chair, and Col. William Dismukes appointed Secretary.

On motion, a Committee, composed of Dr. Thos. D. Parke, A. Little, and Jno. A. McRae, were appointed to prepare resolutions &c.; who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the decided opinion of the undersigned citizens of Anson County, No. Carolina, that the Bank of the United States has fully answered the purpose for which it was established, and that the Country at large, have derived great benefits from its operations; That we are aware of no evils it has produced, on the contrary we believe the best interests of our Country, demand a continuance of its charter.

Resolved, That we are of opinion, that the Agricultural and Commercial interests of our Country would be materially affected by a refusal of the present Congress to re-charter the Bank of the U. States, and that we respectfully instruct our Representative, the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, to vote for the renewal of the charter, with such modifications as Congress, in their wisdom, may suggest.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the same be forwarded to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, for publication; and another copy signed by the citizens, be forwarded to the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune.

ABSOLEM MYERS, *Chair'n.*

WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Sec'y.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Our friends of the North Carolina Journal appear to be alarmed at the "signs of the times." We would advise them to take up the Resolutions adopted by the different Barbour meetings in this State, and discuss them, one by one; it would be an agreeable employment, and furnish the Senior Editor with ample matter whereon to employ his discursive pen during the dog days. After his comments shall have been completed, and neatly stitched together in pamphlet form, if we are in the mood, we may possibly—read them.

LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An act to prohibit the circulation in this State, after the time therein mentioned of bank notes under five dollars, issued by the banks of other States, passed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, at the session of 1830—31.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any person, from and after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to pass, circulate or receive in payment, within this State, any bank note, bill or promissory note for the payment of money, issued by any State or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporate not authorised to issue the same in and by any of the laws and statutes of this State, under the denomination of five dollars.

Be it further enacted, That any person offending against any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall forfeit the nominal amount of such bank note, bill or promissory note, with costs of suit, to be recovered in the name and for the use of any person who shall sue for the same, and prosecute such suit to judgment, in any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof.

POSTSCRIPT.

Extract of a letter from Raleigh, dated last Evening.

"The Barbour Convention was organized this morning, by the appointment of Gov. Iredell President, and Messrs. C. Manly, Warren Winslow, and Kenneth Rayner, Secretaries. The President delivered an Address, which I was not so fortunate as to hear, and was followed by Hon. Willis Alston, at considerable length, and several other gentlemen more briefly. A Committee was then appointed to draw up Resolutions and an Address, to be presented at the meeting to-morrow morning. It is expected that the resolutions will be drawn up by Walker Anderson, Esq., and the Address by by Gov. Iredell.—Near fifty Delegates are present, who seem to enter with much zeal into the business of the meeting. I have no time for more."

The Supreme Court of this State commenced its Summer Term on Monday last. All the Judges present.—*Ral. Star.*

The Indian War.—St. Louis papers of the 2nd inst. state, that the Illinois militia, under Gen. Whiteside, were disbanded and had returned home, their term of Service having expired. "About 500 volunteered to remain in the fortifications at Otaway until the new levies should arrive." It is said Gov. Reynolds had called out 3000 additional troops. The Governor and his Aid had arrived at St. Louis in the Caroline—and it was said he was proceeding home to expedite the marching of troops to the seat of war. Gen. Atkinson was still at Dickson's Ferry, on Rock River. The regular troops at Cantonment Leavenworth and Fort Winnebago had been ordered to join Gen. Atkinson, and it was supposed they would reach Dixon's Ferry on the 16th inst.

It is stated that the Sioux and Menominees, with a thousand warriors, were anxious to join the whites, and to revenge the worgs they have suffered from the hostile Indians. There aid was, at first, declined, but will now be accepted. It was believed that the Indians would gather strength in consequence of their success in the commencement of the struggle, and the subsequent inactivity of the whites. Intelligence was daily received at St. Louis, of murders and massacres on the defenceless frontier—and these outrages will be continued "until the frontier is cleared of the enemy."

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Witherspoon, ISAAC READ, Esq., attorney at law, of Prince Edward County, Va., to Miss SUSAN M. NASH, daughter of the Hon. Frederick Nash.

$25 REWARD!

LOST or mislaid, this morning, a Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, containing several Letters with Notes and Money, for renewals at the U. S. Bank, directed to E. L. & W. Winslow; besides about $62 in Cash, principally $5 Bills of the U. S. Bank. The above reward will be paid on delivering the Book with its contents, to E. L. & W. Winslow, and no questions asked.

R. W. BUTLER.

June 19, 1832. 85-2w

Office U. S. Bank,

Fayetteville, June 19, 1832.

THIS Office will be closed on Wednesday, the 4th July next. All Notes due on that day must be paid on Tuesday the 3d; and all Notes for discount must be offered on Monday, the 2d July.

JNO. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

85-3t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for eighteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of Peter Smith, late of Fayetteville, the said certificate being lost or burnt.

DUNCAN SMITH, Executor of PETER SMITH.

Fayetteville, June 19th, 1832. 85 3m.

*** The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Wilmington Recorder, are requested to insert the above three months and forward their accounts to this office.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Books for subscription to the stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company are opened at the following places under the direction of the Commissioners named, and that the same will continue open until further notice.

IN BLADEN,

On the west side of the Cape Fear, Jno. Owen, Sam. Andres, Wm. Richardson—on the east side, Wm. H. Beatty, Jno. Cromartie, L. Mallett.

IN BRUNSWICK,

Upper part, Josh. Waters, Wm. R. Hall, Robert Gibbs, Sen.—in Smithville, Dan. K. Baker, Richard Langdon, Sam. Potter.

IN SAMPSON,

At Clinton, Wm. McKay, Geraldus Toole, Hardy L. Holmes—John Bryan and Wm. Robinson, in the lower part of the county.

IN DUPLIN,

At Goshen, Thos. Hill, David Hooks, Jas. K. Hill, —at the Court House, Rev. Mr. Stanford, S. Graham, Oliver L. Kelly.

IN ANSON,

At Wadesborough, Alexander Little, Jos. Medley, Absolem Myers, Thos. D. Parke, S. W. Brandon.

IN RICHMOND,

At Rockingham, Walter F. Leak, Francis T. Leak, Erasmus Love, Tryam McFarland, Wm. Crawford, Stephen Wall.

IN MOORE,

At Carthage, John B. Kelly, Gideon Seawell, Cornelius Dowd, Josiah Tyson, Arch'd McBryde.

IN ROBESON,

Wm. L. Miller, Duncan McAlpin, John Gilchrist, John W. Powell, A. S. Brown, R. W. Fuller, at Lumberton.

IN MONTGOMERY.

At Lawrenceville, Edm'd. Deberry, Jno. B. Martin, James Lilly, Duncan McRae—at Allenton, John M. Allen, James Allen, Frederick Randall, Wm. H. Lilly.

IN NEW HANOVER,

At Black River, Patrick Murphy, Chas. Henry, Jas. Carr—at South Washington, W. J. Love, R. Saunders, Patrick Usher, Cullen Filyaw.

IN DAVIDSON,

At Lexington, John Hogan, Alex. Caldcleugh, H. R. Dusenbury.

IN SURRY,

At Rockford, W. P. Dobson, M. M. Hughes, H. L. Waugh, W. G. Haines, F. Armstrong—at Huntsville, Dan. W. Coarts, Peter Clingman, N. Williams, Livingston Isbell—at Hamptonville, John Wright, Josiah Cowles, James McClelland—at Jonesville, Dr. Parkes, Thos. D. Kelly.

IN WILKES,

At Wilkesborough, W. P. Waugh, Jno. Finley, Samuel Dallerson, Jno. Martin, Jas. Wellborn.

IN BURKE,

At Morganton, Isaac T. Avery, A. L. Erwin, Thos. Walter, Sam. Newland, Marke Brittain.

IN RUTHERFORD,

At Rutherfordton, James Graham, Jno. McIntyre, Geo. Walton, Jas. McD. Carson, Thos. Dews.

IN ASHE,

At Jefferson, Geo. Bowers, James Calloway, Anderson Mitchell, John Rhae.

IN MECKLENBURG.

At Charlotte, W. J. Alexander, Vincent de Rivafanoli, John Irwin, Wm. Davidson, Sam. McComb.

IN CABARRUS,

At Concord, John Phifer, P. Barringer, Geo. Klutts, David Storke, R. R. Harris.

IN IREDELL,

At Statesville, Geo. L. Davidson, John Mushat, Th. Falls, Wm. McGimpsey, Alex. Franklyn.

A. J. DE ROSSETT,
WM. B. MEARES,
JAS. OWEN,
ED. B. DUDLEY,
GAB. HOLMES,
Com'rs. at Wilmington.

June 18th, 1832.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The following lines were addressed some time since, to a young Lady of this Town, on her presenting a Rose; should you think them worthy a place in your widely circulated paper, they are at your service.

This Rose which bloom'd at early dawn,
Bedeck'd with pearly dew;
May, by to-morrow's opening morn,
Have lost its crimson hue.

Its lovely fragrance fills the air,
Its beauty charms the eye;
But ah! this flow'ret now so fair,
Must shortly droop and die.

And beauty, like this charming flower,
May bloom and please to-day;
And like it too, to-morrow's morn;
May find it in decay.

Then why should we at beauty's shrine,
Our adorations pay,
Since it is doom'd so soon to flee;
And can't prolong its stay.

More valued far, the cultur'd mind,
With piety impress'd;
For Heavenly treasures there we find,
Which ever will be bless'd.

MORTIMER.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ½ & ¼ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR.
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to
JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. ‖80-tf.‖

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments.
AMOS KIMBALL.

April 24.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction,

December 6. 57tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

St. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by
ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Notice.

MR. JOHN CRUSOE, having resigned the Agency of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, the public are hereby notified, that Mr. G. W. Hutton is appointed Agent to manage the affairs of said Company.

BENJ. RUSH,
by his Attorney, J. CRUSOE,
SAM. F. NELSON,
Proprietors.

May 1*st*, 1832.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor; Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 20, 1832. 77tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having recently located in the town of Fayetteville, offers for sale, on the north side of Person street, seven doors east of the Market Square, a fresh Stock of

Dry Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of every thing that is new and fashionable.

J. R. McCORMAC.

April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 6. 74tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.

February 14, 1832. 67tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stock in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66tf.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.

Also in Store,

Bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76-tf.

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76-tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞ All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

March 26. 78-6m.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 4 cents per lb.

To persons taking it occasionally 6¼ cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

DAVID SHAW.

May 1, 1832.